

CUBAN LEAGUE ORGANIZED

Men Behind the Movement
Proof That It Means a
Great Deal.

COL. ETHAN ALLEN
MADE PRESIDENT

Chauncey M. Depew One of the
Vice Presidents.

Object of the League Is to Secure
For Cuba the Political Independence
For Which She Is Now
Struggling, and to Arouse the En-
tire American Nation to Demand
an End to the Campaign of Mur-
der and Destruction in the Island.
Spain's Inability to Crush the
Cubans Pointed Out—Duty of
Americans Is Clear.

New York, Dec. 14.—The Cuban
League of the United States was
formally organized in this city this
evening.

The men behind this movement are
so well known and carry so much
weight that it is beyond a doubt that
this is the beginning of a movement
that will take no small part in the
history of both countries. The meet-
ing was organized with Colonel Ethan
Allen as president, and the following
as vice-presidents: Charles A. Dana,
ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower, ex-
Postmaster General Thomas M. James,
Chauncey M. Depew, John R. De
Passe, Theodore Roosevelt, ex-Mayor
Thomas P. Gilroy, George Hoadley, J.
Edward Simmons and C. H. Demmon.

Francis Wayland Glen was elected
secretary, Darwin R. James treasurer,
and the executive committee was made
up as follows: John Jacob Astor, Paul
Dana, General Daniel Butterfield,
Colonel Fred D. Grant, Walter Lafan,
Edwin Wardman, John C. McQuire, R.
C. Alexander, Constant A. Andrews,
Frank B. Carpenter, John D. Kelley
and Thomas E. Stewart.

In opening the meeting, Colonel Allen
read this call:

"We the undersigned citizens of this
republic, anxious to see the political in-
dependence of Cuba secured, and to
secure the continuance of the civil and
political liberty which the nation secured
more than a century ago, and still en-
joy, unite in organizing the Cuban
League of the United States of Amer-
ica."

"The object of this league is to se-
cure for Cuba, by all lawful, peaceful
and honorable means, the political in-
dependence which her patriots are
now endeavoring, by tremendous sacri-
fices of treasure and life, to gain; to
encourage them with our sympathy
and moral support and to arouse the
whole nation to demand an end of the
campaign of murder and destruction in
that island."

"Mindful of the help which our
fathers received in a similar struggle,
we are constrained by a sense of
gratitude to return to Cuba the kind-
ness which was so effectively given to
us."

"It is apparent to all thoughtful ob-
servers that Spain has not the power
to crush the Cuban patriots, and
therefore, the continuance of the civil
struggle in Cuba can only serve to pro-
long a sense of abasement and humili-
ation in the minds of all men, who are
conscious that this republic has the
power to end it, and is in honor called
upon to do so for the highest good of
all parties directly concerned."

THE SIGNERS.

This call was signed by all the men
above named. Other prominent signa-
tures attached to it were General
Powell Clayton, A. R. Herpin, Silas
C. Fletcher, General C. T. Christensen,
Colonel R. L. Swords, Col. P. Hunt-
ington, Louis Windmiller, General
Stewart L. Woodford, Colonel William
L. Brown, General Martin T. McMahon,
Hon. Noah Davis, Warner Miller, Gen-
eral Howard Carroll, Dr. A. M. Per-
nandez, Alonzo B. Cornell and about
50 others.

Colonel Allen predicted that the
movement thus started would become
historic.

A monster mass meeting will be held
in Cooper's Union next Monday night,
when Senator Morgan, of the foreign
relations committee, and Congressman
Bitt, of the same committee in the
house, Congressman Reed of Maine
and Senator Cullom of Illinois will
speak.

SET THEM WILD.

Spaniards Do Not Like the Temper
of Americans.

New York, Dec. 14.—A special from
Key West, Fla., says:

News comes from Havana that the
Maceo murder story, as called from the
United States has set the Spaniards
wild, and their editorials yesterday
were bitter against the Cubans, who
they declare, have set this false
report about to gain aid in the
United States and they also disclaim
against the United States for listening
to such "fool and false stories."

"Spanish honor will not tolerate such
practices much longer," says La Tucha
in a vainglorious editorial, and the
warrior nation of shipkeepers knows
the better. The Spaniards are a
nation of soldiers, with untamed
anger, and they do not propose to be
intimidated by Yankee mercenaries—
any longer. Notice is given also to the
Montreal Cubans who hover in the
sight of safety hurling their dirty in-
sults at Spain that they cannot do this
much longer."

The American journals are also ex-
coriated for their part in giving aid
and encouragement to the Cuban
cause.

As regards the alleged assassination

of Maceo, the papers treat the matter
as a false report, spread by the Cuban
junta to try and excite the cause for
making Spain odious. They say the
Marquis Alameda is a noble gentle-
man, who would seem to do any such
act, and they deny that Maceo gave any
invitation to meet him. Rather they
say, Maceo was feeling the effects of
Weyler's resistance onward march and
deserted his so-called army and went
to his death. They still declare Maceo
was killed in a fair fight, and that
Major Chiriqui gained a signal victory
with an inferior force. Denunciations
of Americans appear in all the edito-
rials, the language in some being very
bitter.

Trouble has been impending between
the Cubans and Spanish residents here
all day, and several times collisions
were narrowly avoided. The Cubans
here are loud in their threats against
the Spanish government, and mass
meetings will be held to protest to the
American people, and to ask that the
American congress investigate the
murder of Maceo and if the truth as-
certained be as published to demand
that the belligerence of the Cubans be
recognized.

MENTIONS FOR CUBA.

The Three Friends and the Com-
mandore Handle Them.

New York, Dec. 14.—A Herald special
from Jacksonville, Fla., says:

Acting upon the opinion of the at-
torney-general of the United States re-
garding the shipment of arms to Cuba,
the owners of the steamer "Three
Friends" decided to sail for the island
last night, which they hope will reach Cuba
within three days. The steamer Com-
mandore was used to transport the
arms, ammunition and food. The
three friends, who have been here for
several days, they were under or-
ders of Colonel Emilio Nunez, the dele-
gate of the Cuban junta.

The Commandore went to the railroad
wharf in the afternoon, and soon
as it was dark the work of trans-
forming the munitions from the cars to
the boat was begun. The cargo con-
sisted of about 500 rifles, 500,000 car-
tridges, two machine guns and a quan-
tity of medicines and hospital stores.

The cargo had been placed on board
at 3:30 o'clock and the men climbed
aboard the steamer at 4:30. The Com-
mandore steamed down the river and
transferred the cargo to the
Three Friends after getting outside the
three-league limit. This was done to
avoid the vigilance of the United States
coast guard. The Three Friends is com-
manded by Captain W. T. Lewis.

ST. LOUIS VOLUNTEERS.

Several Hundred in St. Louis—Other
Points.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 14.—Volunteers
for the relief of Cuban insurgents are
being mobilized in this city and next
Friday, if all plans are carried out
successfully, a men of 200 will be
sent to Cuba. Two hundred of these
are from St. Louis and the remainder
coming from East St. Louis and points
south of here on the lines of the Illi-
nois Central and Iron Mountain rail-
roads.

Julius Van Gert of New Orleans,
will be in charge of the expedition,
with W. C. Carter, J. L. Goodner and
Cornelius Knott of this city, as ad-
visers. The quartette met here at noon today
and completed arrangements. Van
Gert and Knott will leave this evening
on the Illinois Central, taking up
the men on that road as far south as
Cairo and perhaps Memphis and will
then proceed via steamer to New Or-
leans. This programme was planned
so as to avoid suspicion. Van Gert
claims. He is not reticent about giving
information because he says this is a
move of deep interest to the American
people, and he feels sure of the Cuban
loyalty and support. All he fears is
interference from federal authority.

THE FEELING SPREADING.

Columbus, O., Dec. 14.—The Evening
Press, in a spirited editorial, urges ac-
tion in the United States army here
who may be discharged and others in
military training to join the Cuban
insurgent movement. It also suggests
that a fund in aid of the Cuban re-
lief be raised here, and that one sub-
scriber of \$100 has already been of-
fered for this cause.

ANXIOUS TO ENLIST.

New York, Dec. 14.—The Cuban junta
in this city has had more callers to-
day than on any day since its estab-
lishment, all desiring to enlist in the
Cuban army. Not one of them was
accepted, as the law of the United
States prohibits enlisting men here for
foreign armies.

LOWA'S CUBANS.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 14.—Organized
only a week, the Iowa Cuban junta
promises a regular meeting of the
insurgent leaders, if means can be
found to get them transportation.

WILL HAVE HIS PORTRAIT PAINTED AND
A STREET NAMED AFTER HIM.

Havana, Dec. 14.—A complete calm
prevails here today, following the receipt
of the news of the death of Maceo, and
upon the arrival of Captain General
Weyler, the president of the Cuban
junta. The news that has been published
is devoid of interest, and the newspa-
pers devote so much of their space to
flowery denunciations of the demon-
strations made last night by the volunteers
of Havana in honor of General Weyler.
The municipal council has decided to
place a portrait of General Weyler
in the chamber of the council and as
a further honor will change the name of
the Callejo Bazo or some other prin-
cipal street of the city to that of Weyler.

Those Who Died With Him.

New York, Dec. 14.—The Cuban junta
has not received from their southern
agents or from Havana the complete list
of the names of those who died with
Maceo, the following Cubans are supposed
to have died with him: Chief Brigadier
General Jose Mtro. Ramon, Pedro
Abonnet, Pedro Aguilera, Eugenio
Aguilera, Alfredo Jostine.

Several Americans, some of whom from
California, are said to have been with
Maceo's staff, are also supposed to have
been killed.

CRUISEERS PUT TO SEA.

Key West, Dec. 14.—The United States
cruisers Raleigh and Newark
happily put to sea from this port to-
day, and it is rumored the vessels have
been ordered to intercept the steamer
Three Friends, which it is reported left
Fernandina last night with a filibuster-
ing expedition for Cuba.

Senator Warren III.

CAUSE OF CUBA IN THE SENATE

Maceo's Murder the Text of a
Resolution by Senator Call.

COWARDLY ACT
OF TREACHERY

VIOLATION OF ALL RULES OF CIVILIZED WARFARE.

Spain an Outcast From the Family
of Nations, and From the Pale
of Civilization and Public Law—
Allen, of Nebraska, Defends the
Populists From What He Considers
Unjust Attacks—Unwarranted
Statements.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The reported
assassination of the Cuban general,
Antonio Maceo, while under a flag of
truce, was the text of a resolution
of today in the senate by Mr. Call
(Dem., Fla.) and referred to the com-
mittee on foreign relations. The resolu-
tion characterizes the affair as a
violation of the rules of civilized war-
fare, and as a cowardly act of treach-
ery. It declares the government which
authorized and permitted it, or failed
to punish the assassins, "an outcast
from the family of nations and from
the pale of civilization and public law."

The committee on foreign relations
is instructed to inquire into the facts
and to report to the senate at an early
day. Another resolution of Mr. Call,
which was similarly referred, requests
the president of the United States to
demand the release of all United States
citizens held by the Spanish govern-
ment as prisoners in Cuba.

Another blast was also given against
Turkey in the shape of resolutions
passed by a church congregation in
New Hampshire, presented and ap-
proved by Senator Gallinger of that
state, declaring that Armenian outrages
should be suppressed by the
civilized powers, even at the cost of
the dismemberment of the Turkish em-
pire.

A resolution was offered by Mr.
Peffer (Pop., Kan.) and laid on the
table for the present, for the appoint-
ment of a commission of five (one from
each of the four parties—Republican,
Democratic, National Democratic and
Populist—and one other to be chosen
by the four) to examine and study the
general subject of finance in reference
to its practical relations to business.

A resolution offered last week by Mr.
Allen (Pop., Neb.), denying the consti-
tutional power of any state to impair
the obligation of contracts, was taken
up and made the basis of a speech by
him, in which he defended the Populist
governor and legislature of Nebraska
from all imputations of an intention to
enact legislation hostile to capital, and
declared that all such fears were
groundless. He especially disclaimed
all purpose to act in hostility to rail-
road companies. In the course of his
speech he criticised severely a charge
made by Senator Hoar of Massachusetts
in a recent speech in Boston as to
the state of Nebraska having been
(voting for Bryan and free silver)

"engaged in a crazy attempt at revo-
lution and a passionate crusade of
dishonor."

Such a statement, Mr. Allen declared,
was unwarranted, dishonest and un-
gracious.

Mr. Hoar explained and justified his
language and applied to the resolution
the term "crazed and trifling."

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) also moved
at it as "claptrap." It was referred to
the judiciary committee.

The immigration bill was taken up
and over 100 amendments were offered.
A vote shall be taken on its passage
at 4 p. m. on Thursday.

The resolution of the house for the
holiday recess was referred to the
committee on appropriations.

The senate then took up and passed
all the pension bills on the calendar
(55), and at 5:30 adjourned until to-
morrow.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Senators Sher-
man (Rep., O.), Ellifins (Rep., W. Va.)
and Mitchell (Dem., Wis.) were ap-
pointed by the vice-president as the
inauguration committee on the part of
the senate. The credentials of Samuel
Douglas McEnery as senator from the
state of Louisiana to succeed Senator
Blanchard and placed on file.

Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.) introduced a
joint resolution for the appointment by
the president of the United States of a
committee of four, one from each of
the political parties—Republican, Na-
tional Democrats, Democrats and Popu-
lists—who shall select a fifth and shall
conduct a national monetary com-
mission to examine and study the gen-
eral subject of finance in reference to
its practical relations to business. He
asked that it be laid on the table and
said that he would speak on it after
the holidays.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) introduced a
concurrent resolution for the holiday
recess from Tuesday, Dec. 22, to Tues-
day, Jan. 5, and it was referred to the
committee on appropriations.

The following bill was taken from
the calendar and passed: Constituting
a new division of the eastern judicial
district of Texas and providing for
holding terms of court at Beaumont,
Tex.

A joint resolution requesting the
president of the United States to de-
mand the release of all citizens of the
United States held in confinement at
Ceuta, in violation of the treaty with
Spain, was introduced by Mr. Call
(Dem., Fla.) and referred to the com-
mittee on foreign relations. Mr. Call
also offered a resolution, which was
referred to the same committee, de-
claring that "the recent killing of An-
tonio Maceo, a renowned general in the
service of the republic of Cuba, (if
true) while under a flag of truce, and
with an assurance of safety from the
Spanish captain-general, was a viola-
tion of the rules of civilized warfare,
an act of base treachery, a murder
cowardly and disgraceful, which de-
mands the execution of every govern-
ment and of all the peoples of the
world, whether civilized or savage; de-
claring that the government which au-
thorized, permitted or failed to punish

the assassins, was an outcast from the
family of nations and from the pale of
civilization and public law," and direct-
ing the committee on foreign relations
to inquire into the facts and report at
an early day.

Senator Allen (Pop., Neb.) addressed
the senate on a resolution introduced
by himself last week, declaring the
sacredness of contracts, indulging in a
refutation of the charge that the legis-
lature in states which had elected Popu-
list legislatures, such as Nebraska and
Kansas, will be such as to retard,
if not prohibit, the enforcement of legal
obligations and of legal contracts. So
far as Nebraska is concerned, he
said, "the most slightest ground to
fear that anything will be done that
will in any respect violate legal obli-
gations or place a barrier across the
highways of their prompt and effectual
enforcement."

He continued: "The Populist party
in Nebraska is composed of men who
understand quite well the insolvency
of legal contracts, as well as the sacre-
dness of public and private property
and the rights of citizens. The party
was not born to destroy, but to build
up and make more secure, the rights
of the people and give to all full
measure of justice their position as
members of society entitled them to."

"Those who live elsewhere and have
or may have obligations against the
state, or any of its subdivisions, or
citizens, will not be deprived of enter-
ing our courts and enforcing them as
they may see fit, as they can in the
courts of their own state. They will
find no prejudice against them or their
cause, or their property. Our judges
will compare favorably with those of
the oldest states of the union in point
of ability, integrity and a knowledge
of the duties of their offices. They will
hold the scales of justice impartially
between residents and non-residents;
they will enforce all legal obligations
in their letter and spirit, and defeat
those in violation of law; they are, in
every conceivable respect, abreast of
the times, and fully armed and
equipped by character and education
in the impartial discharge of their
duties without fear or favor."

"The eastern holders of stocks in our
railway corporations sometimes ex-
press fear of hostile legislation, and I
desire to say to them that such a feel-
ing is groundless. While I do not
believe that the legislature will en-
act measures looking to the preven-
tion of over capitalization, wild and
reckless management, and will
take strong grounds against the
excesses of speculation, in political
matters and favoring one
political party by the free service
of their trains to the rigid exclusion
of others from the privilege, yet, so
far as the equitable and just rates
and freight rates are concerned, there
will be nothing done of which any
fair-minded man may justly com-
plain."

There would be no disposition to leg-
islate so as to injure the best sugar
factories of the state, he declared, as
had been charged would be done, and
replied vigorously to a question
from a banquet speech said to have
been made by Senator Hoar before the
Home Market club in Boston, in
November, in which the Massachusetts
legislature was charged with enacting
legislation to injure the sugar
factories of the state, and said that
actuating the efforts of the Demo-
crats and Populists, especially of Ne-
braska and Kansas, as "a crazy at-
tempt at revolution and a passionate
crusade of dishonor."

"Nebraska," said Senator Allen in
reply to this, "has never engaged in a
revolution, this was not pacific and
lawful, and it was not a crusade, it
was within the province of a Christian
government."

"Massachusetts possesses nothing in
Nebraska that should entitle her fore-
front the rank of our people, and the
senior senator from that state has
done. While we accord to Massachu-
setts her right, and look upon her as
an older, and therefore, a more com-
petent and better organized community
than ours, we do not look to her for
advice on a political, social, scientific,
religious or any other question."

In the light of the representation
as strongly as I feel, but I must
be permitted to say that it was an
unwarranted, gratuitous, open and
flagrant insult to a honest, intelligent,
patriotic and law-abiding citizen.
The perpetrating of illiteracy in Ne-
braska is smaller than in Massachusetts.
Her churches and schools, ac-
cording to her reputation, are well
equipped with a well equipped to im-
part Christian and secular education
as are those of Massachusetts. Our
charitable institutions are among the
finest of the nation, and her people are
industrious, economical, honest, intel-
ligent, persevering and loyal."

It cannot be truthfully said of
Nebraska that she joined in a "crazy
attempt at revolution and a passionate
crusade of dishonor," as the provisions
of a brutal fugitive
slave law. Her people have never
been guilty of looting one of their
citizens for no real offense, than
raising his voice against oppression
and wrong. The selfishness of her atmos-
phere has not been broken by the ap-
peals for assistance of criminal men
and defenceless women, and children,
such a man to be named. He was told
that Earp had been "fixed," and went
to Groom and said Fitzsimmons would
not fight with Earp as referred. After
he was in the ring Julian made
another protest. He told Earp he would
disgrace him if he persisted in entering
the ring, but the latter said he knew
what he was going to do, and he would
change, he agreed to go on, and cau-
tioned Fitzsimmons to be extremely
careful.

W. W. Naughton, the well-known
sporting editor, described the fight and
said he saw no foul blow struck.

BILLY SMITH LIED.

D. J. Lynch, Sharkey's manager, then
testified that the first he knew of
Earp's appointment as referee was
about 4 o'clock the afternoon of the
fight. He had never heard Earp's name
mentioned in connection with the mill
before then. Five days before the fight
he made a small bet on Sharkey, the
smallest he had made on any of the
sailor's contests. Neither he nor
Sharkey had any interest whatever in
the National club. He was in the
timers' stand during the fight and did
not go near the ring after the battle,
when Sharkey went out he went to
the dressing room and waited for the
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